

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

W. CAMERON & Co., Publishers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1863.

Persons writing to this Office to subscribe to the Union, or on any other business, should address their letters to

W. CAMERON & Co., Publishers.

TO THE READERS OF THE UNION.

From its first issue to the present time, the Nashville Union has been edited by Mr. S. C. Meeker. That gentleman having embarked in some other enterprise, the Union will continue to visit its readers; and neither labor nor expense will be spared by its publishers, to deserve and retain the liberal support given them heretofore by the public. In earnestly and conscientiously supporting the Government, there shall be no abatement in these columns. When this is declared, a generous public will be content to see that we live up to the declaration. We intend that such gentlemen as may write for our columns, shall write in defense of the Government founded by George Washington and his compatriots, and give all the aid they can in overthrowing the organized revolt of Jefferson Davis and his co-conspirators. The better to secure this end, we shall endeavor to employ the pens of such as have not sympathized with the Government's enemies, and have refrained from giving them aid and comfort directly or indirectly.

As the Union is published and printed by a joint stock company of working men, who have put their money and their labor into the enterprise, and as none of themselves, except the editorial staff, wish to conduct the paper so as to make it success their end; and as observation has taught them that their interpreting contemporaries of the North and Northwest furnish an illustration of the best method to be used in securing this desirable end—the widely circulated joint-stock papers of New York and Cincinnati in these we find the names merely of the company or association publishing each, without the ostentatious announcement of a particular editor. And the unparalleled success of the Union has given it a circulation as good as well entitle it to place itself beside these older journals, as a fixture of the country. To the discerning reader, it is of no moment who was the writer, if he likes what he reads; and if there is a slender writer, he knows where to find the publishers—a company of men who are responsible. The history of journalism in Nashville, has amply manifested the truth; by more than one example, that between ostensible editor, and bona fide publishers, conflicts of interest may arise, causing contentions at separation, expensiveness to the contending parties, and not in the least edifying or entertaining to the public—the former claiming the circulation by virtue of his talents and services to the country or his party; the latter by virtue of their capital and labor. Where such conflicts have arisen, both parties have doubtless thought themselves in the right. Perhaps each has had much justice on his side. But it is doubtful whether a patient public is not weary of equity before it has heard their declarations, please replications, rejoinders, and sur-rejoinders; and it is still more a question of doubt, if the public ever rendered judgment in favor of either.

To avoid any trouble of the sort, the publishers of the Union are determined to maintain sole proprietorship over their journal; while each editor may employ from time to time, shall hold his place in fee simple, parting with only so much of their product as shall be paid for. But for all this, they do not intend to employ any and every one to write for their columns; the reverse rather, as it will behoove them to employ the best available, seeing they must be personally interested in the manner and matter of his writing. Each must write for the benefit of the country, and not for the benefit of the party, as it is intended the Union shall continue parties and be able to discuss impartially at the funeral of many parties, while it must thrive by the patronage of the country. If an earnest partisan should at any time find fault in these columns which displease him, let him read the paper the next day, and the next following, and he will find that while free men differ on some subjects, they agree in many. He shall not have the same thing every day, with nothing but a rebuke to give the semblance of writing. Pursuing this policy, the publishers are sure, that where they may lose one reader, because he is intelligent or opinionated, they will gain twenty who are willing to think and let others think also.

Information for Friends of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

We have a very large number of ill in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota—States, whose sons comprise, in a great measure, the gallant Army of the Cumberland, which has done so much towards the suppression of the rebellion, and giving lustre to Northern Arms. These readers naturally look to the Union for information touching the army, and all matters connected with the publication of which is admissible. We have endeavored to keep them posted. Occasionally we receive letters making inquiries relative to sick soldiers in hospitals, the arrangements made for the burying of the dead, and the facilities accessible for the removal of corpses home for interment.

We deem it proper to say a few words on these subjects for the benefit of all our northern readers who may have relatives and friends in the army. The sick in the hospitals are well provided for. They have comfortable quarters, wholesome nourishing diet, the best medical attention, and excellent nursing. The Christian Commission keeps them supplied with profitable reading; whilst the Sanitary Commission furnishes them, when necessary, with various delicacies. The dead are buried decently, in suitable coffins, furnished by the Government, under the superintendence of the Government Undertaker, Mr. W. B. Cornelius,

who numbers the graves, places a suitable head board to it, with the name of the deceased, his company and regiment, inscribed upon it, and keeps a record in a book at his office, to which access can at all times be had, by those in search of information. The corpse of any deceased soldier, by these means, be identified readily, in case friends may wish to remove it home. No obstacles are thrown in the way of the removal of any corpse. Hundreds have been sent to different States for burial amidst the scenes of home, and where friends can water the grave with their tears. No government, in the world, has ever done so much for its soldiers, or exhibited so great a desire to appreciate the sorrow of their relatives and friends.

Mr. Cornelius has agencies at Chattanooga, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Shelbyville, Decherd, Wartrace, Tullahoma, and Murfreesboro, and will promptly furnish all who may apply to him with information, relative to soldiers who die in the hospitals at either of these places. If it be desired to have a corpse sent home, he can attend to the matter, without the intervention of an agent, supplying coffin or burial case, and attending to the transportation. A considerable item of expense can be saved by applying to him directly and leaving the matter to his judgment entirely. He always has in his storerooms coffins of all kinds, and burial cases of all styles. Furthermore, he is prepared to embalm the dead, this branch of the business being intrusted to Mr. E. H. Lewis, Embalmer, Surgeon, who uses Holmes's American process, which, after long trial and investigation, has been found to be all that can be desired. We have seen a number of corpses embalmed by him, and can answer for the excellence and thoroughness of the work. Many resort to this, as the most economical mode of preparing a corpse for transportation. A plain wooden coffin, enclosed in a substantial box, answers all the purposes of the burial case, the whole expense incurred being less than the price of a fine case.

We have thought proper to make the above remarks for the information of our distant readers. They may rely upon the accuracy of our statements. We shall continue to publish, once a week, a record of the deaths in the hospitals in this city, as furnished by Mr. Cornelius, and only regret that we cannot get a list of all who pay the last debt of nature, at other points, in Tennessee.

Interesting suggestions.

CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

December 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Will you be so kind as to publish the following for an attentive reader of your columns, and for the consideration of the authorities and those whom it may concern. It is now near two years since the federal armies occupied our beautiful, rich, and fertile State of Tennessee, battling against its enemies and the enemies of free government, who abrogated, annulled, and made void the Constitution of the United States, thus bringing war, misery and blood shed all over our fertile valleys, gorgeous mountains and hills; top; but thanks to the God of battles who give the victory, they are whipped off the soil of the State, save the counties of Jackson, Putnam, Fentress and parts of adjoining counties to them, and there are federal forces scattered all over the State, even in down-trodden and long suffering East Tennessee, east of Cumberland Mountains, giving protection, in so much, that the State Government may be reorganized under the President's proclamation by the time set by the Attorney General for electing county officers, save in those counties and adjoining parts above mentioned, which are filled with guerrillas and desperadoes from the Southern army, and led by the following persons: Col. Hamilton, Col. Hughes, Col. Murray, Lieut. Col. Dargbilly, Capt. Clump Ferguson, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Stanton, Capt. Dyer, Capt. Amoret, with the commands of Capt. Bilberry and Capt. Bobo (killed) and Capt. Walker, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. Short, (captured). All numbering from 600 to 1000 strong. Scouts of which often invade Kentucky, and steal goods, horses, and money. Returning to those counties they divide their treasures and dispose to their several homes till the appointed time for another scout, at which time they meet at some designated place for another raid. Now through these counties run Cumberland River, Ohio's river and Wolf river with their tributaries, the bottom lands extending out on each side, and the coasts of their sources are the richest, most fertile, and finest corn growing land of Tennessee. It is reasonably believed that 5,000 cavalry might be wintered there, and that those guerrillas have a great many stolen horses of the first quality there; that they are now concentrating their forces at Flint's Lick, and other points of that section, awaiting the return of their great champion, John H. Morgan, to lead them in a raid on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and other parts of Kentucky, who it is believed has made his escape across Tennessee river, to lay before the authorities at Richmond the concealed schemes and plans of himself, above mentioned officers, and co-workers in Kentucky; and to receive reinforcements from Wheeler, who, when across the Tennessee at Washington, Brady's or Gallipoli's Ferry, carried on a forced march, reach those above named counties in two days, thus throwing themselves immediately upon the border of Kentucky before our authorities could concentrate an available force to impede their progress; hence the great importance of cavalry stationed at Gainesboro, Colina, and Burkesville, to route those guerrillas before they perfect their plans; to open the navigation of the Cumberland to the coal banks, from whence Nashville and other towns on the river might be abundantly supplied with coal; to enable the loyal to sell their tobacco, bacon, pork, and many other articles of produce for Uncle Sam's Greenback; to protect the loyalists in electing their county officers, for the reorganization of the State Government. Now the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under its gallant, daring and energetic officers, with the knowledge it has of the country, the loyalists and disloyalists, is equal to the task. The Rebel could not evade them, for there are the bones of many of us, every face is familiar, every path, meandering stream, cave, and hill

top is known, thus it is we have the advantage over strange troops in a strange country. We have the advantage for the consideration of the authorities, asking the honor of doing the work, yet if out of order we ask pardon, but must earnestly ask protection to that section of country in the name of loyalty to our government and the destruction of anarchy, and will content ourselves to fight Rebels anywhere. PANOR.

The Latest News.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Reports prevail that 800 guerrillas are preparing to move through Pound Gap for a raid in the eastern portion of the State. The rebels are concentrating for the purpose of making a raid on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our forces are prepared for them.

A considerable amount of counterfeit greenbacks was found to-day. The parties attempted to circulate them. Colonel Gallup, commanding the Eastern District of Kentucky, recently captured 800 guerrillas.

The 29th Kentucky attacked and routed the guerrillas at Pound Gap. A number of prisoners and arms were captured.

A time for enlistments in Indiana has been extended to January 5th. About 7,000 volunteers have been raised for the new and old regiments.

A dispatch to the Commercial from Nashville, dated the 19th, says that advices from Knoxville represent everything quiet in that direction. Longstreet has returned to Bull's Gap for the supposed purpose of wintering in Western Valley, or with a view of moving into North Carolina.

The railroad is in operation south of Knoxville to London. The river is open to navigation from London to Chattanooga. Foster has established his headquarters at Knoxville.

The grounds for the use of the cemetery at Chattanooga have been selected. A national monument is to be erected for the killed and those dying in the hospitals. Those that are buried in town are being disinterred and placed in the cemetery.

Nothing new in military affairs in Chattanooga.

In the Kentucky Legislature on the 19th, a bill passed both Houses to enable the Southern Bank of Kentucky to wind up its affairs.

New York, Dec. 21.—A letter from Ballston Station, Virginia, to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "I have heard a report, said to be brought in by a Confederate hand who recently left Gordonsville, and succeeded in escaping to our lines, that a day or two before he left a Louisiana regiment and the Jeff Davis Legion had arrived there, and that the rebel authorities are bent on Gen. Lee all the troops they can collect from various points, with the intention of making an attack on the Army of the Potomac."

The Philadelphia North American of this morning says: The rum Atlanta, refuted and put in order, is likely to be only less formidable than the Ironsides. The talk at the navy yards is that the ship will go down to Charleston to take the place of the lost Weehawken. The Atlanta is like the Ironsides than any of the monitors.

A Havana letter says Gen. Comfey was murdered by his own countrymen—that the new Maximilian regency was virtually dissolved by action of the Archbishop of Mexico.

The Archbishop insisted on a restoration of the Church property which had been confiscated and distributed by Yaguarz. This was refused, and his Grace excommunicated every Frenchman and Mexican who opposed him, from Gen. Bazaine and Gen. Almondo down to Grand boys of the liberating army. The Cathedral doors being closed, Gen. Negre surrounded the building with 3,000 French soldiers, and planting his cannon at the door, demanded admission within a certain time. The Archbishop admitted the pious big game at once, and gave them Episcopal benediction.

Gen. Dublado, Governor of Guadalupe, had declared for Juarez. Guadalupe was besieged by the Mexican forces under Mejia. Berthier and Bazaine had advanced the Franco-Mexican Army to important positions. Gov. Vidauri was hostile to Juarez.

The latest reports from St. Domingo, by way of Havana, represent the Spanish troops making a steady advance towards the hub of the insurrection, and likely to subdue it.

A terrible explosion of steam boilers occurred in the whiskey distillery of George Moore this morning. One of the boilers was thrown 40 feet. The engineer was fatally wounded.

A special to the Post says that Congress will adjourn by Wednesday week for the holidays, and that the draft will be postponed twenty days.

The Russian fleet leaves for Fortress Monroe during the present week. Mr. Lincoln will visit the Admiral in his flag-ship on Tuesday or Wednesday.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of Letters Remaining in the Nashville Post Office, Dec. 22, 1863.—List No. 21.

All letters advertised are subject to extra charge unless they are taken out within the time specified.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised, and give number and date.

All letters not taken out in one month will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

LADIES' LIST.

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